

WILSON WILL LEAD, WITH LANSING NEAR VAN, IN BIG INK WAR

Henry White, Gen. Bliss and
Tumulty Also Likely to
Be Lined Up.

COL. HOUSE MAY FIGURE

Bryan Ready to Clear Him-
self in Dumba Case if
Occasion Arises.

GLOOM CHORUS IS PRIMED

At Same Time Republicans in
Washington Will Have Their
Troubles Despite Majorities.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—There are in Washington at this inauguration season, with its unpretentious ceremonies, a good many persons whose speculations do not centre on the policies that the incoming Administration will put into effect or concern themselves with the interesting changes in official personnel which the return of the Republican party to power will necessitate, important though these things will be. Instead the attention of these persons is given to the complicated social and political situation which is created here now that Mr. Wilson has moved out of the White House and Mr. Harding has moved in.

In the first place Mr. Wilson has done what no other former President has ever done—establish his permanent residence near the White House, within its shadow to resume the practice of the law. In partnership with the last Secretary of State, Bainbridge Colby, to discuss world affairs, and particularly to advocate world peace. Mr. Wilson's friends declare he has no intention of endorsing by his own pen to justify his course as President. They assert that he feels his record to be unassailable and is content to permit it to posterity without further elaboration.

But even those who share Mr. Wilson's confidence recognize that his advocacy of world peace will bring him into the midst of a controversy in which history will be used to illuminate ambitions and aspirations, and concrete examples of what has been done will be cited to upbraid or to defend whatever it is proposed to do. In these circumstances Mr. Wilson's acts as President must of necessity come to the fore, and though he may seek impersonality, personalities may pursue him.

Ex-Secretary Lansing's Activities.

Moreover, while Mr. Wilson follows his proposed scholarly path, his former Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, is domiciled in the capital, and, like Mr. Wilson, is preparing to publish. Mr. Lansing is not only seeking whom he may devour, but the never denied Bulletin revelations of his 1919 attitude toward the treaty of Versailles and the intervention campaign of the League of Nations will make it difficult if not impossible for him to contribute creditably to history unless he casts reservations aside. In this situation the possibilities of dispute are unlimited, and it is obvious that an innocent oversight or an unintentional misstatement may produce an oral earthquake and bring about untold and unending revelations. The prospect that Henry White and Gen. Bliss may become vocal incidentally is not remote. They served with Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lansing and Col. House at the Peace Conference. Gen. Bliss has already shown a disposition to speak out in meeting. A discussion among them would be of absorbing interest.

At the same time Mr. Wilson's secretary, Mr. Tumulty, is to hang out his shingle here as a lawyer near the scene of his indefatigable labors for Mr. Wilson. Mr. Tumulty has had a lot of spadework to do, he has been the sexton in numerous political burials made necessary by Mr. Wilson in eight years of self-determined leadership of the Democratic party. He has not escaped, despite his good fellowship, without arousing ill feeling.

Bryan's Replies Are Ready.

Col. Bryan, Mr. Wilson's first Secretary of State, is a frequent visitor to Washington, a politician twenty-four hours a day and an aspirant for restoration to the leadership of his party. Though Col. Bryan's disposition is, he feels that grave injustice was done to him in the version communicated to the public of his communication to Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, which caused that diplomat to notify Berlin that United States protests were uttered by the Wilson Administration with its tongue in its cheek for domestic consumption only. The account of this transaction given by Col. Bryan's intimates differs fundamentally from that which obtained and now has general acceptance, and a recital of the happenings in this country which tended to establish Col. Bryan's apparent indiscretions as solid historical fact might bring a rejoinder, if not from him, from some person who would speak from his notes.

How little sympathy the Wilson Administration has succeeded in preserving among the Democrats in Congress the votes on the President's vetoes have disclosed. Among the Senators and Representatives of his party are many who will not return to Congress when it re-assembles. They are bitter in their belief that Mr. Wilson is the author of their defeat; their complaints in private are loud and to the point. However, they are the small victims of the Wilson Democracy debacle, the individuals whose sore toes are more apparent than is their public spirit. They may form a chorus of gloom. They will not produce a principal actor. Nevertheless there are among them certain Alibi liars whose tales will contribute to the country's merriment.

On the other side of the political fence, Mr. Harding has selected a Cabinet which is full of possibilities. Mr. Hughes will begin his career as Secretary of State with the President's ear to his shoulder in the direction of his office. Mr. Hughes is not the man to take lightly such a commission. He may be expected to exercise it to the fullest possible extent. But traditionally, historically and legally responsibility rests on the President, not on his appointees.

Cases are bound to come up in which the President must make the decision. Some of these may easily arise from the relation of the Department of State under Mr. Hughes and the Department of Commerce under Herbert Hoover.

Like Mr. Hughes, Mr. Hoover has carte blanche from the President in the management of his department. Already Mr. Hoover has announced his intention of reforming the amorphous aggregation of bureaus he will head. This reform cannot be accomplished without effecting several other executive departments, notably the Department of State, many of the functions of which are intimately interrelated with functions of the Department of Commerce.

Here the jealousies, fears and ambitions of bureau chiefs and other important subordinates become involved. The opportunities for friction are unnumbered.

Hoover and Hughes Head On.

It requires only a glance at the difficulties encountered in the effort to dismantle the stupendous "temporary" civil machine built up for war purposes to understand how violent and powerful the opposition to disturbing the existing status of any bureau or division will be. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover are men of strong will; it would be impolite to call them stubborn. Neither has displayed great desire to conciliate politicians. Everybody with whom they will have official relations in Washington is a politician.

Mr. Harding will also have in his Cabinet two master manipulators of party politics—Mr. Daugherty, his personal representative, friend and guide in the Attorney-General's office, and Mr. Hays, the reconstructor of the Republican machine, as Postmaster-General. Mr. Daugherty has performed essential services for Mr. Harding personally: Mr. Hays took the wreckage of the Republican party left after four defeats in party elections and split within its ranks and two beatings in Presidential elections and made it a useful, smooth running instrument of politics. The effects of Mr. Hays's efficient engineering were apparent in local elections before the great success of 1918, forecasting the triumph of 1920, definitely fixed his place among great party organizers. He has been singularly immune from accusations of failure to make good on campaign promises. One of the remarkable facts of the post-election period has been the absence of charges of post-election promises by Republican leaders.

Yet there will be reward seekers dogging the footsteps of both Mr. Daugherty and Mr. Hays. It is fortunate for these two gentlemen that they are familiar with compromise in politics, and this, too, is fortunate for Mr. Harding. Mr. Daugherty's office has assumed a new popular importance in recent years. New vulgar offenders against the criminal laws and great offenders against the anti-trust laws were the principal objects of its pursuit. The average citizen felt its prosecution only indirectly. But of late years, with such enactments as the war made necessary or possible, the Department of Justice, with its highly organized detective bureau and its finger in many pies which it once had nothing to do, comes close to everybody. What the United States marshal once was only to the residents of Territories and Federal districts he now is to the people of even the most highly organized States and prosecutions by all sorts are the daily fare of communities which a little while ago heard of these officials casually and infrequently.

Calvin Coolidge in the Cabinet.

Mr. Harding's decision to bring the Vice-President into closer relations with the Executive department than that of former Presidents has heretofore sustained entire definite opportunities for cooperation, of course; but on the other hand it also presents chances for grave misunderstandings. This is recognized by all; the presence of the heir to the throne next the ruler has been a source of difficulty in more than one instance.

The participation of Mr. Coolidge in executive discussion will test the tact and self-restraint of Mr. Harding and Mr. Coolidge. The aloofness hitherto pursued by the Vice-President has not been a mere matter of form, but, in the judgment of many observers, a wise precaution for the preservation of harmony.

In the House the old line majority is as overwhelming as it is in the Senate. The only problem either chamber offers is the organization and direction of these majorities, and it is a lamentable fact that neither discipline nor leadership is the most conspicuous characteristic of either majority. This is portentous. Such a great and unwieldy majority without efficient leadership may split hopelessly. Lacking strong centralized, intelligent direction, they may fall victim to the chaos of district politics and the indefinable forces which manifest themselves in the support from call of the "folks back home." A disorganized legislative majority with everything to lose is at the mercy of a minority with everything to win.

COSTA RICA SEIZES A PANAMA CAPITAL

Continued from First Page.

here have made public what are declared to be official documents to show that in December last the Department of State in Washington was notified of the decision by Costa Rica to take possession of its territories in question on the Pacific side of the Republic.

PANAMA AUTHORIZES
\$100,000 FOR WARFARE

\$500,000 Loan for National
Defence to Be Floated.

By the Associated Press.

PANAMA, March 5.—Costa Ricans have crossed the Panama frontier and appear to have overrun the northern section of the province of Bocas del Toro. After crossing the Sicoa River, which forms the boundary between Costa Rica and Panama, the Costa Ricans captured the town of Guabillo, and advanced southward, reaching Almirante, twenty miles from the frontier, yesterday afternoon. Unorganized Panamanian forces in Almirante evacuated the town and retreated without opposition.

A bridge across the Sicoa River owned by the United Fruit Company has been blown up, it is reported. National defence measures passed final reading in the National Assembly yesterday afternoon, and will become laws upon approval by President Porras. They authorize the expenditure of \$100,000 for arms, the formation of a national army of whatever strength the President decides, and the flotation of a \$500,000 internal loan for ten years at 7 per cent.

President Porras has named a defence council of five to which will be entrusted the selection of men for the Panamanian army. All men between the ages of eighteen and forty, who have been called to the colors, will be examined at once, and the technical training of the national forces is being planned. Many foreigners in Panama are joining a legion that is being organized by John P. Sheridan. Military organization plans here are being held in abeyance, however, because of the lack of arms for the soldiers.

REVOLT IN SALVADOR'S CAPITAL IS QUELLED

Seditious Movement Is Put
Down by City Police.

SAN SALVADOR, March 5.—A seditious movement which broke out in this city February 25 has been put down by the police after several casualties had occurred on both sides. As a result of the plot the national Congress met and decreed martial law. The movement, however, is understood to have been of a purely local character without ramifications in other parts of the country, and quiet is now reported as ruling everywhere. The *Official Journal* asserts. The motive behind the revolt has not been made clear, nor have the names of the leaders been given out. The Unionist party, which is in power, has repudiated the movement, which is believed to have been a form of protest against the President's participation in the recently formed union of Central American republics.

BRAZILIAN TO KEEP CHAIR.

PARIS, March 5.—Dr. Gaston da Cunha, Brazilian Ambassador to France, who has been acting as President of the Council of the League of Nations during its present meeting in this city, will continue as president, according to a decision of the council made public here to-day.

BILTMORE HOSPITAL BURNS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 5.—The Biltmore Hospital at Biltmore, near here, one of the largest infirmaries in western North Carolina, was destroyed to-day by fire. Six dead patients and scores of others were carried to safety.

DENBY AND WEEKS ARE NAVY LEAGUE'S GUESTS

Banqueters Happy Over Daniels's Retirement.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 5.—The Navy League of the United States, which had so many fights with Josephus Daniels as Secretary of the Navy, that Mr. Daniels finally refused to permit it to cooperate in any way with the Navy's activities, held a banquet to-night in the New Willard Hotel. One guest was Secretary of the Navy Denby, long a member of the organization, while another member of the new Cabinet sat near him, Secretary of War Weeks.

The Navy League came into disfavor with the Navy Department under Mr. Daniels when it advocated, during the preparedness agitation, a naval building programme that ran contrary to the programme of the Administration. Various incidents developed which stirred the ire of Mr. Daniels and he finally barred from naval vessels and navy yards all members of the Navy League, although the lists contained some of the most important men in public life. The banquet was in a sense a celebration of the organization's return to recognition.

Advertisement.

THE FIRST IN HISTORY

The Raymond-Whitcomb
North Cape Cruise

"P. & O." GIVES PROUDEST
LINER FOR THE TRIP

Sails from New York on
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Direct to Iceland and Lands of
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Only a week ago Raymond-Whitcomb announced that the very first North Cape Cruise to sail direct from America had been arranged by that travel company's having satisfied the great P. & O. Line that it might be entrusted with the "Empress of India" (Kaisar-i-Hind), which will sail from New York June 25 under exclusive private charter to the Raymond & Whitcomb Company.

Inquiries Unprecedented

In a week the inquiries have been unprecedented. "The interesting feature," says one of the Raymond & Whitcomb managers, "is that bookings are coming from old and experienced travelers who have been to Europe many times, but who appreciate that our North Cape Cruise is a new way to go to Europe and the Midnight Sun, with a pioneer visit to Iceland, and is a trip to new places, never before accessible, with ease and comfort."

A Seven-Country Cruise

"The Cruise is itself rather remarkable, with its week under the Midnight Sun, to be viewed from the Great North Cape, as the climax of the trip. The Lofoten Islands, the Fjords, Glaciers and quaint ports of Norway are included, as well as visits to Newfoundland, Holland, Belgium and England, where assured steamship reservations for return to America will be available, or the traveler may extend his trip to any part of Europe."

Full details will be found in Raymond & Whitcomb Company's advertisement in the Travel Section of this paper.

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Marvex Gloves, Betalph Silk Hosiery
and Balta Shoes

are now displayed in their respective Departments
on the First and Second Floors

For Monday

Women's Capes
Wraps and Coats

in the smart Spring models, developed in a new, supple fabric featuring the wanted colors (and some in black); every garment beautifully made and lined throughout with silk; offering an exceptional opportunity at

\$78.00

(Women's Outergarments, Third Floor)

Beginning Monday

Imported Cretonnes

(31 inches wide)

of the finer type, in many effective designs and color combinations

very specially priced at

58c. & 78c. per yard

Also

50-inch Belgian Linens

plain, as well as in all the wanted stripe effects

very specially priced at

\$1.25 per yard

(Upholstery Department, Fourth Floor)

Dainty French Hats

for tiny girls

Paris has yielded her most beguiling things in these charming little hats, just arrived.

The shapes are modernly quaint; the materials are varied—many hats being composed of silk and straw, others of silk alone, and not a few of organdy. There are also many pretty little hats of ratine, these being intended for play or "rough-and-ready" use. All of the hats are moderately priced, considering cost of importation.

(Second Floor)

For Monday

Women's French
Glacé Kidskin Gloves

(10,000 pairs; short length)

in plain white, white stitched with black, plain black, and black stitched with white; and in brown, beaver, tan and champagne

offering extraordinary value at

\$1.85 per pair

These gloves are of the best quality throughout, in material and workmanship.

(First Floor)

For Monday

A Spring Offering of
Inexpensive Curtains

all fresh and dainty, of the kind that everyone wants for Spring and Summer use in town or country, and all attractively low-priced

Hemstitched Curtains

Scrim, plain . . . per pair \$1.75
Scrim, with filet insertion, per pair 2.35
Marquisette, plain . . . per pair 2.25

Filet Net Curtains

with lace edge . . . per pair \$2.85

Scotch Madras Curtains

per pair . . . \$3.25

Cable Net Curtains

with Cluny edge . . . per pair \$4.35

(Fourth Floor)

The New Underthings

for Spring and Summer use

are now ready, in large and most attractive assortments, in the following Departments:

Women's Imported and American-made Lingerie; Silk Undergarments; Petticoats; and Woven Underwear; and

Misses' and Children's Underwear

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are established as a permanent meeting place for friends of music. You are heartily welcome to enjoy these surroundings at any time. The rooms are yours for social and musical entertainment. No purchasing obligation is in any way implied.

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